The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XV. *Friday Evening*, April 17, 1801. No. 7

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of fundry writs of venditioni expo nas to me directed, will be expofed to fale by Public Vendue, at the Court Houfe in the Borough of Pittfburgh, on Wednefday the 29th inft. April, (being the day of an adjourned Court) the following defcribed property, viz—

Fifty acres of land, fituate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, adjoining land of George Pancake and others—there are 20 acres of cleared land. Taken in execution as the property of Caipar Herfhman, at the fuit of Henry Kennedy.

Four hundred acres of land, on the Franklin road, adjoining the Donation Land—there are 30 acres cleared. Taken in execution as the property of James Douglafs and Edward Douglafs, at the fuit of John Elliot.

Two hundred and thirty acres of land held by improvement, adjoining lands of John Sloan and others—thirty acres cleared land. Taken in execution as the property of James Clark, at the fuit of John Smith, for the ufe of Robert M'Millan.

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Four Lots in the Borough of Pittfburgh numbered in the general plan of faid Borough 447, 448, 449 and 450, bounded by Liberty ftreet and Strawberry alley, and Lot No. 451, on Sixth and Wood ftreets; alfo, a Tract of Land, containing 300 acres, or thereabouts, fituate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, whereon James Horner now lives. Taken in execution as the property of Dunning M'Nair and James Horner, at the fuit of Wilfon Hunt.

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A certain Houfe and Lot No. 163, fituate in M'Kee's Port, with a kitchen and ftable, adjoining William Chrifty on the one fide, and George Crawford on the other—alfo, about nine acres of land fituate in Verfailles townfhip, at the mouth of the Long Run, with a Grift Mill thereon erected. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Colhoon, at the fuit of John and Charles Wilkins & Co.

A Tract of Land in Elizabeth townfhip, containing 300 acres, 80 acres of which are cleared, with a mill, apple and peace orchard thereon. Taken in execution as the property of Joleph Carle and Henry Stephens, at the fuit of Henry Miller, Supervifor of the Revenue.

Lots No 115, 20, 23, 25, 28, 36, 51, 141, and 150, in M'Kee's Port—an Out Lot adjoining the heirs of James Pebbles, deceafed, and alfo a Tract of Land on the north bank of the Monongahela, oppofite M'Kee's Port, containing 50 acres. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee, at the fuit of Samuel Rofs.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Pittfburgh, April 8, 1801.

Lift of Letters remaining in the Poft Office, Pittfburgh, April 1, 1801.

A.

WILLIAM ARMOR, Pittfburgh; James Alexander, Beaver; John Adamfton, Pitt townfhip; Robert Adams, Pittfburgh.

B.

John Borkholder, near Pittfburgh; Afahel Brainhard and Samuel Hutchins, New Connecticut; Doctor Felix Bunnot, Pittfburgh, 2; David Bruffer, William Brimhall, Pittfburgh; Isaac Biffel, jun. Elizabeth Barnard, Pittfburgh; Simon Bodwell, near Devore's ferry; John and Richard Boyce, near Pittfburgh, 2; John P. Biffel, Barbara Beatty.

C.

John Cunningham, Pitt townfhip, 2; Alexander Cavin, Big Beaver; Thomas Sands or Timothy Corr, Turtle creek; Timothy Cain, near Pittfburgh; Jonathan Coulter, Efq. Beaver; James Crawford, Turtle creek; Richard Clark, Pittfburgh, 2; Thomas Collins, Nancy Craig, John Cleland, care of Wm. M'Cune, Pittfburgh; Joleph Chambers, near Pittfburgh; Wm. Criswell, care of Mark Deary, Pittfburgh.

D.

Robert Douthert, care of Jonathan Coulter, Big Beaver; Joleph Downer, Pittfburgh; Sarah Dougherty, Pittfburgh; James Dunlop, Pittfburgh; John Dunlap, fchoolmafter; Joel Daniels, Pittfburgh; John or Robert Davifon, care of Wm. Dunning; John Derry, near Coe's Station; John Daily, Forks of Yough; James Dunlop & Co. Pittfburgh; Elizabeth Donaldfon, Weftmoreland county.

E.

Philip Everhart, corporal in the army.

F.

Benjamin Fletcher, Bear creek; Hugh Fleming, Pine creek; Wm. Frazer, Mill creek, care of Rev. Mr. Anderfon; Thomas Flecher, near Pittfburgh; Thomas Farquheir, care of John Reed, Pittfburgh.

G.

Robert Galbraith, Efq. near Pittfburgh; W. Gilmore, near Pittfburgh; Wm. Guttrie, David Gordon, care of Wm. Algeo; Patty Gueft, care of Dunning M'Nair.

H.

Michael Hildenbrand, near Pittfburgh; Francis Holmes, at Parkinfon's ferry; Peter Harke, near Squire Finley's.

I.

Robert Irwin, care of Col. Irwin, Brufh-hill.

K.

J. T. Kentner, Pittfburgh; Hugh Kathkart, care of John Gormley; Joleph Kimmel, Deer townfhip; Wm. Kennedy, Sawmill run; John Kelly, near M'Kee's Port.

L.

Thomas Lukens, Beaver; J. B. C. Lucas, Efq. near Pittfburgh; John Lufk, Weftmoreland county; Wm. Loughead, M'Kee's Port; George Low, Mifflin townfhip, 2; Daniel Lamon, care of James Sloan, Efq.

M.

Hugh M'Curdy, care of Ephraim Jones, Efq. James M'Connel, Pittfburgh, 2; Joleph Maxwell, care of William Herdfman; Hugh M'Clurkan, fchoolmafter, Pittfburgh, 3; James Marlay, care of John Stewart, Chartiers creek; Michael M'Crea, care of Noble Willock; John Montgomery, 2; David M'Kiffock, care of W. Steel, Pittfburgh; James M'Kee, on the Ohio, near Pittfburgh, 2; James M'Elroy, Pittfburgh; Samuel M'Clay, Mary M'Cee, John or Alexander M'Bride, at the Salt Lick, on the Ohio; John Marr, care of Mr. Anderfon, Pittfburgh; Peter M'Arthur, Beaver creek; Robert M'Bride, Beaver, care of John Reed, Pittfburgh; John Miller, care of John Reed, Pittfburgh; Margaret M'Elroy, care of John Irwin, Pittfburgh; Gravenor Marfh, care of Wm. Lee, Chartiers creek.

O.

John Ofborn, Pittfburgh.

P.

Abraham Pugh, Taylor, Pittsburgh; Robert Porter, Deer townfhip; John Parker, Georgetown; Joleph Potter, 2, care of Revd. John Ruldie; Edward Pettecrew, John Penny, Pittfburgh; Jeffe Pafmore, Eaft Liberty; Colonel Prentis.

R.

Anthony Rollins, fchoolmafter, near Pittfburgh; Samuel Rippey, Efq. Butler county; John Robinfon, Forks of Yough.

S.

Mary Ann Steward, 2, care of Oliver Ormfby; David Steel, near Pittsburgh; Ezra Stevens, Abel Sargent, 2; Robert Sloan, care of Robert Stewart, Nine Mile Run; Thomas Sampfon, Widow Stelly, care of John Vernor; Alexander Sweney, James Sloan, Efq. care of Robert Henderfon; Henry Shrode, Robinfon's run.

T.

Thomas Torbeft, care of John Smur, Samuel Tatem, 2; Andrew Tracy, Efq. Thos. Thompfon, care of Mr. Willock.

W.

Jacob Wilfon, James Wilfon, care of Rev; James Power; John Wonderly, Butler county; John Withrup, James Winten, Fayette townfhip; Elizabeth Wilfon.

Y.

George Young, John Yure.

FOR SALE.

ONE Share in the Ohio Company—alfo, fe veral LOTS handfomely fituated near the Academy, in the Borough of Pittfburgh, and other valuable property. Enquire of the fubfcriber living on the Ohio two miles from Robinfon's ferry.

JOSEPH ASHETON.

April 6, 1801.

ALMANACKS

For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittburgh Gazette, by the fingle, dozen or groce.

November 13, 1800.

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

Sixth Congrefs of the United States, at the fecond Seffion, begun and held at the City of Waffhington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday the Seventeenth of November, one thoufand eight hundred.

An ACT to allow the tranfportation of goods, wares and merchandize, to and from Philadelphia, and Baltimore, by the way of Appoquinimink and Saffafras

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houfe of Repre fentatives of the United States of America, in Congrefs aflembled*, That any goods, wares and merchandize, which lawfully might be tranfported to or from the City of Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Elkton, Bohemia or Frenchtown and Port Penn, Appoquinimink, New-Caftle, Criftiana-bridge, Newport or Wilmington, fhall and may lawfully be tranfported, to and from the City of Philadelphia and Baltimore by the way of Appoquinimink and Saffafras river, and fhall be entitled to all the benefits and advantages, and fhall be fubject to all the profifions, regulations, limitations and reftrictions, exifting in the cafe of goods, wares and merchandize, tranfported by any of the routs before mentioned.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the Houfe of Repreſentatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.
Approved, 27th February, A. D. 1801,
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

Refolution refpecting certain property of the United States in the poffeffion of Thomas Claxton, James Mathers and Thomas Dunn, door keepers to Congrefs.

Refolved by the Senate and Houfe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congrefs aſſembled, That Thomas Claxton, James Mathers, and Thomas Dunn, be permitted to occupy, free of rent, until otherwife directed by Congrefs, the houfes now in their refpective poffeffion, the property of the United States, in the public fquare in the City of Waffhington on which the Capitol ftands, together with a fmall piece of ground contiguous to each for a garden, to be inclofed in fuch a manner, as not to interfere with any of the public ftreets or avenues paffing through the faid fquare.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the Houfe of Repreſentatives.
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved, March 2d, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

An ACT for altering the times and places of holding certain courts therein mentioned, and for other purpoſes.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houfe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congrefs aſſembled*, That the circuit courts of the United States within the Diftricts of Maine, New Hampfhire, Maffachufetts and Rhode-Island fhall, after the paffing of this act, commence and be refpectively held on the feveral days herein after expreffed, inftead of the times heretofore eftablifhed by law—That is to fay: In and for the diftrict of Rhode Ifland, at Providence, on every firft day of April; and at Newport, on every eleventh day of November; in and for the diftrict of Maffachufetts, on every eighth day of April and twenty fifth day of October; in and for the diftrict of New-Hampfhire, at Portsmouth, on every twenty third day of April, and at Exeter on every fifteenth day of October; in and for the diftrict of Maine, at Portland, on every firft day of May, and at Wifcaffet on every fixth day of October, except when any of thofe days fhall happen on a Sunday, and then the feffion fhall commence on the next day following.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all actions fuits, procefs, and other proceedings of what nature or kind foever, depending and undetermined before the circuit courts aforefaid refpectively, or that fhall be depending and undetermined on the firft day of April next before the Diftrict court for the diftrict of Maine acting as a circuit court, fhall be continued to the next circuit courts refpectively, thereby directed to be holden in and for the Diftricts aforefaid refpectively.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all writs and procefs which have been or fhall be duly fued out and made returnable to either of the circuit courts aforefaid, or to the diftrict court for the diftrict of Maine acting as a circuit court on either of the days on which the fame courts were refpectively to have been held, prior to the paffing of this act, and all recognizances that have been or fhall be duly taken and made fo returnable (faid writs and procefſes having been duly and feafonably ſerved) fhall be returned to and proceeded upon in the faid circuit courts refpectively, which are next to be holden in and for the diftricts aforefaid refpectively, as hereby directed, and all property attached by virtue of fuch writs or procefſes fhall be held in due form of law, to refpond the final judgements that fhall be obtained upon the fame refpectively.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the diftrict courts of the United States in the diſtrict of N. Carolina, fhall after the paffing of this act commence and be held on the feveral days herein after expreffed, inftead of the times heretofore eftablifhed by law; that is to fay, at Edenton, in and for the diftrict of Albemarle, on every laft Monday of March, third Monday of June, and laft Monday of November; at Newburn, in and for the diftrict of Pamptico, on every firft Monday of April, fourth Monday of June and firft Monday of December; and at Wilmington, in and for the Diftrict of Cape Fear, on every fecond Monday of April, laft Monday of July and fecond Monday of December.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all actions, fuits, writs, procefs, pleadings and other proceedings, commenced, inftituted, and pending or exifting in the diftrict courts of the diſtricts of New Jerfey, and North Carolina at the time of the paffing of this act, fhall be continued in manner following, that is to fay, all fuch commenced, inftituted, depending or exifting in the diftrict court of the diftrict of New Jerfey, to the next diftrict court to be holden in the diftrict of Eaft Jerfey, and all fuch commenced, inftituted, depending or exifting in the diftrict court of the diftrict of North Carolina, fhall be continued to the next diſtrict court to be holden in the diſtrict of Pamptico.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the paffing of this act, the circuit courts of the United States for the Diftrict of Kentucky fhall be holden at Frankfort, within and for the diftrict on the days already eſtabliſhed by law, inftead of at Beardſtown, any thing in any other law to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Chief Judge of the diſtrict of Columbia, fhall hold the diſtrict Courts of the United States and for the diſtrict of Potomac, and fhall have exerciſe and perform within the faid diſtrict of Potomac all the powers and duties now poſſeſſed, exerciſed, and performed by the diſtrict Judges of the United States within their reſpective diſtricts.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore

Approved, March 3d, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

An ACT directing the mode of eſtimating certain foreign coins and currencies and of making invoices in certain caſes.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That from and after the paſſing of this act, the foreign coins and currencies hereinafter mentioned, ſhall be eſtimated in the computation of duties, at the following rates, each Sicca Rupee of Bengal, and each rupee of Bombay, at fifty cents; and each star pagoda of Madraſs, at one hundred and eighty four cents—any thing in any former act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the invoices of all goods imported into the United States, and ſubject to a duty advalorem, ſhall be made out in the currency of the place and country from whence the importation ſhall be made, and ſhall contain a true ſtatement of the actual coſt of ſuch goods, in ſuch foreign currency or currencies, without any reſpect to the value of the coins of the United States or foreign coins, which now are, or ſhall be by law made current within the United States in ſuch foreign place or country.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved, March 3d, 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
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An ACT to diſcharge Samuel Lewis, ſenior, from his impriſonment.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That Samuel Lewis, ſenior, be diſcharged from his impriſonment upon Judgment obtained againſt him in favor of the United States: Provided however, that he ſhall firſt aſſign and convey, all the eſtate, real and perſonal, which he may now own or be entitled to, to ſome perſon or perſons, for the uſe and benefit of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treaſury: Provided alſo, that the ſaid Judgment ſhall remain in full force againſt any eſtate which the ſaid Samuel Lewis, ſenior, may hereafter acqui-

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EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Pittſburgh, April 8, 1801.

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B.

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C.

John Cunningham, Pitt townſhip, 2; Alexander Cavin, Big Beaver; Thomas Sands or Timothy Corr, Turtle creek; Timothy Cain, near Pittſburgh; Jonathan Coulter, Eſq. Beaver; James Crawford, Turtle creek; Richard Clark, Pittſburgh, 2; Thomas Ciſna, Nancy Crane, John Clelland, care of Wm. M'Cune, Pittſburgh; Joſeph Chambers, near Pittſburgh; Wm. Criſwell, care of Mark Deary, Pittſburgh.

D.

Robert Douthert, care of Jonathan Coulter, Big Beaver; Joſeph Downer, Pittſburgh; Sarah Dougherty, Pittſburgh; James Dunlop, Pittſburgh; John Dunlap, ſchoolmaſter; Joel Daniels, Pittſburgh; John or Robert Daviſon, care of Wm. Dunning; John Derry, near Coe's Station; John Daily, Forks of Yough; James Dunlop & Co. Pittſburgh; Elizabeth Donaldſon, Weſtmoreland county.

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Benjamin Fletcher, Bear creek; Hugh Fleming, Pine creek; Wm. Frazer, Mill creek, care of Rev. Mr. Anderſon; Thomas Flecher, near Pittſburgh; Thomas Farquiheir, care of John Reed, Pittſburgh.

G.

Robert Galbraith, Eſq. near Pittſburgh; W. Gilmore, near Pittſburgh; Wm. Guttrie, David Gordon, care of Wm. Algeo; Patty Gueſt, care of Dunning M'Nair,

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K.

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L.

Thomas Lukens, Beaver; J. B. C. Lucas, Eſq. near Pittſburgh; John Luſk, Weſtmoreland county; Wm. Loughead, M'Kee's Port; George Low, Mifflin townſhip, 2; Daniel Lamon, care of James Sloan, Eſq.

M.

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O.

John Oſborn, Pittſburgh.

P.

Abraham Pugh, Taylor, Pittsburgh; Robert Porter, Deer townſhip; John Parker, Georgetown; Joſeph Potter, 2, care of Revd. John Riddle; Edward Pettecrew, John Penny, Pittſburgh; Jeſſe Palmore, Eaſt Liberty; Colonel Prentis.

R.

Anthony Rollins, ſchoolmaſter, near Pittſburgh; Samuel Rippey, Eſq. Butler county; John Robinſon, Forks of Yough.

S.

Mary Ann Steward, 2, care of Oliver Ormſby; David Steel, near Pittsburgh; Ezra Stevens, Abel Sargent, 2; Robert Sloan, care of Robert Stewart, Nine Mile Run; Thomas Sampſon, Widow Stelly, care of John Vernor; Alexander Sweney, James Sloan, Eſq. care of Robert Henderſon; Henry Shrode, Robinſon's run.

T.

Thomas Torbeſt, care of John Smur, Samuel Tatem, 2; Andrew Tracy, Eſq. Thos. Thompſon, care of Mr. Willock.

W.

Jacob Wilſon, James Wilſon, care of Rev. James Power; John Wonderly, Butler county; John Withrup, James Winten, Fayette townſhip; Elizabeth Wilſon.

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Sixth Congreſs of the United States, at the ſecond Seſſion, begun and held at the City of Waſhington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday the Seventeenth of November, one thouſand eight hundred.

An ACT to allow the tranſportation of goods, wares and merchandize, to and from Philadelphia, and Baltimore, by the way of Appoquinimink and Saſſafras

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That any goods, wares and merchandize, which lawfully might be tranſported to or from the City of Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Elkton, Bohemia or Frenchtown and Port Penn, Appoquinimink, New Caſtle, Criſtiana bridge, Newport or Wilmington, ſhall and may lawfully be tranſported, to and from the City of Philadelphia and Baltimore by the way of Appoquinimink and Saſſafras river, and ſhall be entitled to all the benefits and advantages, and ſhall be ſubject to all the proviſions, regulations, limitations and reſtrictions, exiſting in the caſe of goods, wares and merchandize, tranſported by any of the routs before mentioned.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved, 27th February, A. D. 1801,
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

Reſolution reſpecting certain property of the United States in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Claxton, James Mathers and Thomas Dunn, door keepers to Congreſs.

Reſolved by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That Thomas, Claxton, James Mathers, and Thomas Dunn, be permitted to occupy, free of rent, until otherwiſe directed by Congreſs, the houſes now in their reſpective poſſeſſion, the property of the United States, in the public ſquare in the City of Waſhington on which the Capitol ſtands, together with a ſmall piece of ground contiguous to each for a garden, to be incloſed in ſuch a manner, as not to interfere with any of the public ſtreets or avenues paſſing through the ſaid ſquare.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved, March 2d, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

An ACT for altering the times and places of holding certain courts therein mentioned, and for other purpoſes.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the circuit courts of the United States within the Diſtricts of Maine, New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts and Rhode-Iſland ſhall, after the paſſing of this act, commence and be reſpectively held on the ſeveral days herein after expreſſed, inſtead of the times heretofore eſtabliſhed by law—That is to ſay: In and for the diſtrict of Rhode Iſland, at Providence, on every firſt day of April; and at Newport, on every eleventh day of November; in and for the diſtrict of Maſſachuſetts, on every eighth day of April and twenty fifth day of October; in and for the diſtrict of New-Hampſhire, at Portsmouth, on every twenty third day of April, and at Exeter on every fifteenth day of October; in and for the diſtrict of Maine, at Portland, on every firſt day of May, and at Wiscaſſet on every ſixth day of October, except when any of thoſe days ſhall happen on a Sunday, and then the ſeſſion ſhall commence on the next day following.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all actions ſuits, proceſs, and other proceedings of what nature or kind ſoever, depending and undetermined before the circuit courts aforeſaid reſpectively, or that ſhall be depending and undetermined on the firſt day of April next before the Diſtrict court for the diſtrict of Maine acting as a circuit court, ſhall be continued to the next circuit courts reſpectively, thereby directed to be holden in and for the Diſtricts aforeſaid reſpectively.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all writs and proceſs which have been or ſhall be duly ſued out and made returnable to either of the circuit courts aforeſaid, or to the diſtrict court for the diſtrict of Maine acting as a circuit court on either of the days on which the ſame courts were reſpectively to have been held, prior to the paſſing of this act, and all recognizances that have been or ſhall be duly taken and made ſo returnable (ſaid writs and proceſſes having been duly and ſeaſonably ſerved) ſhall be returned to and proceeded upon in the ſaid circuit courts reſpectively, which are next to be holden in and for the diſtricts aforeſaid reſpectively, as hereby directed, and all property attached by virtue of ſuch writs or proceſſes ſhall be held in due form of law, to reſpond the final judgements that ſhall be obtained upon the ſame reſpectively.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the diſtrict courts of the United States in the diſtrict of N. Carolina, ſhall after the paſſing of this act commence and be held on the ſeveral days therein after expreſſed, inſtead of the times heretofore eſtabliſhed by law; that is to ſay, at Edenton, in and for the diſtrict of Albemarle, every laſt Monday of March, third Monday of June, and laſt Monday of November; at Newburn, in and for the diſtrict of Pamptico, every firſt Monday of April, fourth Monday of June and firſt Monday of December; and at Wilmington, in and for the Diſtrict of Cape Fear, on every ſecond Monday of April, and ſecond Monday of July and ſecond Monday of December.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all actions, ſuits, writs, proceſs, pleadings and other proceedings, commenced, inſtituted, and pending or exiſting in the diſtrict courts of the diſtricts of New Jerſey, and North Carolina, at the time of the paſſing of this act, ſhall be continued in manner following, that is to ſay, all ſuch commenced, inſtituted, depending or exiſting in the diſtrict court of the diſtrict of New Jerſey, to the next diſtrict court to be holden in the diſtrict of Eaſt Jerſey, and all that commenced, inſtituted, depending or exiſting in the diſtrict court of the diſtrict of North Carolina, ſhall be continued to the next diſtrict court to be holden in the diſtrict of Pamptico.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the paſſing of this act, the circuit courts of the United States for the Diſtrict of Kentucky, ſhall be holden at Frankfort, within and for the diſtrict on the days already eſtabliſhed by law, inſtead of at Beardſtown, any thing in any other law to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Chief Judge of the diſtrict of Columbia, who ſhall hold the diſtrict Courts of the United States in and for the diſtrict of Potomac, and ſhall have and exerciſe and perform within the ſaid diſtrict of Potomac all the powers and duties now poſſeſſed, exerciſed, and performed by the diſtrict Judges of the United States within their reſpective diſtricts.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore

Approved, March 3d, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

An ACT directing the mode of eſtimating certain foreign coins and currencies and of making invoices in certain caſes.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That from and after the paſſing of this act, the foreign coins and currencies herein after mentioned, ſhall be eſtimated in the computation of duties, at the following rates, each Sicca Rupee of Bengal, and each rupee of Bombay, at fifty cents; and each ſtar pagoda of Madraſs, at one hundred and eighty four cents—any thing in any former act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the invoices of all goods imported into the United States, and ſubject to a duty advalorem, ſhall be made out in the currency of the place, or country from whence the importation ſhall be made, and ſhall contain a true ſtatement of the actual coſt of ſuch goods, in ſuch foreign currency or currencies, without any reſpect to the value of the coins of the United States or foreign coins, which now are, or ſhall be by law made current within the United States in ſuch foreign place or country.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore,

Approved, March 3d, 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

An ACT to diſcharge Samuel Lewis, ſenior, from his impriſonment.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That Samuel Lewis, ſenior, be diſcharged from his impriſonment upon Judgment obtained againſt him in favor of the United States: Provided however, that he ſhall firſt aſſign and convey, all the eſtate, real and perſonal, which he may now own or be entitled to, to ſome perſon or perſons, for the uſe and benefit of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treaſury: Provided alſo, that the ſaid Judgment ſhall remain in full force againſt any eſtate which the ſaid Samuel Lewis, ſenior, may hereafter acquire

and that process may at any time be thereon if ued againſt the ſame.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.
Approved, February 25, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

An ACT *for the relief of Arnold Henry Dorhman, or his legal repreſentatives.*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the Preſident of the United States be, and he is hereby authoriſed to ſue a patent for the thirteenth Townſhip, in the ſeventh range, to Arnold Henry Dorhman or is legal repreſentatives, agreeably to a reſolution of Congreſs of the firſt day of October, in he year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty even.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.
Approved, February 27, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States,

An ACT *For erecting light houſes on New Point Comfort, and on Smith's Point, in the State of Virginia and on Faulkner' Iſland in Long Iſland Sound in the State of Connecticut, and for placing buoyes in Narraganſet Bay.*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That as ſoon as a ceſſion hall be made by the State of Virginia to the U ted States, of the juriſdiction over the land roper for the purpoſe, the Secretary of the reaſury be, and he is hereby authoriſed to rovide by contract, to be approved by the reſident of the United States, for building a light Houſe on New Point Comfort, and another Light Houſe on Smith's Point, both in he ſtate aforeſaid, and to furniſh the ſame ith all neceſſary ſupplies; and alſo to agree r the ſalaries or wages of the perſons who ay be appointed by the Preſident for the ſu, erintendance and care of the ſame, and that he Preſi ent be authorized to make the ſaid appointments.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That as ſoon a ceſſion ſhall be made by the State of Connecticut, of the Juriſdiction over the land proper the purpoſe, the Secretary be, and he is reby authoriſed to provide by contract, to be pproved by the Preſident of the United States, r building a light Houſe on Faulkner's Iſland, Long Iſland Sound, in the ſaid State of Conecticut, and to furniſh the ſame with all neſſary ſupplies, and alſo to agree for the ſalars or wages of the perſon or perſons appointed the Preſident for the ſuperintendance and re of the ſame, and that the Preſident be auoriſed to make the ſaid appointments.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the cretary of the Treaſuary be, and he is hereby thoriſed and directed to cauſe to be placed e buoy on the ſhoal ſouth of Kinnimicut Point, d one buoy on a ledge called the half way ck, in the Narraganſet bay in the ſtate of ode-Iſland.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there appropriated and paid, out of the monies ſing from imports and tonnage, the ſum of e thouſand dollars for the purpoſe of erecting light houſe as aforeſaid on New-Point Comt—the ſum of nine thouſand dollars for the rpoſe of erecting the light houſe as aforeſaid Smith's Point; and the ſum of ſix thouſand lars for erecting the Light Houſe as aforeſaid Faulkner's Iſland in Long Iſland ſound, and ſum of one hundred and fifty dollars for pla; two buoys as aforeſaid in Narraganſet Bay he State of Rhode Iſland.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore,
pproved, March 3d, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

WHAT IS MY THOUGHTS LIKE?

Y way of relieving common topics, we ed the other night, in a genteel mixed com-, where I was preſent, to play at What is ke? But as ſome of your readers may not v this old Engliſh play from its general title, ut me to explain it to them. The method is: ſome one of the company is choſen a ident, who appoints a theme for the reſt to upon, by thinking of ſome one perſon or g, and demanding of every one preſent, at is it like. The preſident, by the bye, not diſcloſe the object of his thoughts till has firſt named his ſimilitude. This done, ublishes aloud what he thought on, and calls every one in turn to make good his com-n.

e fetches and ſtrains of invention on this ſion are very diverting, and often afford as matter for admiration as for mirth. The ent for the time being is the ſole judge, after a full hearing, declares whoſe ſimilia pears to be moſt a-propos; whereupon little prize is aſſigned to the victor.

he lady of the houſe, whoſe good ſenſe and able temper would procure her the privilege ding moſt aſſemblies, had the chair for this . Round her ſat five other ladies and five emen. As ſoon therefore as ſhe had deter-d on the ſubject, ſhe put the queſtion, and one was aſked What it was like? But as I not permiſſion to give the names of the com-I ſhall only make uſe of the Chriſtian of the ladies, and uſe fictitious ones for nvenience.

Athenais compared it to a ſconce; Charlotte to ſnuff; Aurelia to a bog; Diana to a ſpaniel; Dorothy to a lock; Mentor to Don Quixotte; Dick Tell-truth to a mat; Jack Sarcaſm to a toad; Will Banter to butter; and Col. Standard to gun powder.

When each had delivered an opinion in this order, the preſident named MODERN PATRIOTISM to be the ſubject ſhe had pitched upon, and then going round, demanded of each perſon a reaſon for their compariſons, which they juſtified in the following manner.

Athenais ſaid Modern Patriotiſm was like a ſconce, becauſe it reflected upon the light.

Charlotte ſaid it was like ſnuff, valued for being pungent.

Aurelia pleaded it was like a bog, becauſe whoever entered on it muſt either ſink or keep in motion.

Diana contended it was like a ſpaniel, becauſe it fawned when it had a mind to come in, and barked when it was utterly excluded.

Dorothy ſaid, it was like a lock, never to come further than the door, and then to be managed by a maſter key.

Mentor compared it to Don Quixotte, becauſe it was the complete character of lunacy.

Dick Tell-truth argued it was like a mat, made only to be trodden upon.

Jack Sarcaſm likened it to a toad, becauſe it had a wide mouth, quick eyes, and a belly full of poiſon; it ſubſiſts upon the thinneſt diet, and whenever it complained, it was always a ſign of good weather.

Will Banter compared it to butter, becauſe the leaſt degree of natural heat ſpoiled its conſiſtency.

Colonel Standard, who was aſked laſt, defended his compariſon, by ſaying it was like gun powder, becauſe it began in a blaze, and ended in a ſtench.

The ſeveral ſimilies being thus explained, the Lady Preſident gave judgment in the following manner: "That ſhe had never before ſeen the opinions of chance ſo ably defended and aſſimilated; but as it fell under her peculiar juriſdiction to adjudge the priority to ſome one perſon, her moſt impartial judgment led her to beſtow it on Colonel Standard, who had not only given a juſt ſimile, but had in that ſimile, and the reaſon for it, abridged the whole hiſtory of MODERN PATRIOTISM.

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

Meſſrs. PRINTERS,

I AM a conſtant reader of your papers; and among my claſs of folks, am looked upon a good federaliſt. I own I do not make much enquiry about the meaning of thoſe names that I ſee in the Newſpapers; but I am a friend to the ways which our good fathers pointed out to us. But I think that the writers in your paper would do more good, if they did not uſe ſuch high language as they do. We farmers don't have much time to read, and when we read newſpapers, we want to know what is meant by the print. When I take up the papers, I want to read over the pieces that are printed, without looking the words in the Dictionary; and I cannot underſtand but a part of thoſe that you print without, becauſe they have words in them that are above my learning. I believe my neighbours feel much as I do about it. Now I really think that more good would be done by thoſe writers, if they wrote in a little plainer way. The farmers are a great part of the people. We plough, ſow, and hoe corn; and when we have done our work, we generally love to take up the newſpapers, and ſee what is the news. But if it is written in ſuch high words, we ſoon grow tired of reading, and ſo lay the papers away. I find out ſo much by them as to ſee that the writers are friends to our cuſtoms in New-England. So am I; and I believe that the moſt of the farmers are alſo. I live in a town where we have a Miniſter and Schools. So we have had, time out of mind. We go to meeting as our fathers uſed to do. When we were children, our fathers uſed to ſend us to ſchool, where we learned to read the bible, to write and cypher. Every Sabbath day we went to meeting and heard the miniſter preach. We uſed to love to be dreſſed up clean, after we had been to work a whole week—and I find my children, and my neighbours, love to do juſt ſo, now we are grown up. We loved to go to meeting on Sunday; and then I uſed to love to go and ſee my mates in the evening; and I find my children love to do juſt as I uſed to. And I own I love to have them. It gives me pleaſure to ſee them enjoy it.

I hear a great deal ſaid, and I ſee a great deal printed, about our rulers in Congreſs, and in the General Court, trying to make ſlaves of us, and to introduce a king to reign over us. I ſee and hear a great deal ſaid about our Miniſters; as though they were very wicked men. But I don't believe all that I ſee and heard. I think for myſelf on theſe matters that I know about. And I don't ſee but our General Court does pretty much as it uſed to do; and for all I can ſee the laws they make are pretty much like thoſe in the old law books, which were printed before I was born. I can't tell what folks mean by telling ſo much, as ſome do, that our rulers want a king. They don't act like it; and, beſides, the king would make ſlaves of them as well as of us farmers: Now I don't think that they want to be made ſlaves of, for the ſake of making ſlaves of us. Beſides, what do they mean by ſaying ſuch unhandſome things about the miniſters? Our Miniſter has been ſettled in our town about twenty years, and I don't ſee but he is juſt ſuch a man as he was when he firſt ſettled here; for I well remember it. I thought he was a good man, and I think he is ſo ſtill. He goes to our ſchools juſt as he uſed to, and aſks the children the Catechiſe, and at meeting too. He viſits the ſick, and they love to have him. He attends our funerals; and how ſhould we do if we had no miniſter? The folks all love him, but a few who call themſelves Deiſts; and they play cards and get too much drink ſometimes. All the reſt of the town love him becauſe they think him a good, honeſt man, and a good preacher; and they pay him his hundred pound, as they agreed to, very cheerfully; all but thoſe deiſts that I ſpoke of. They, I ſuppoſe, don't want any miniſters; and I believe, that they are the men, and others like them in their ways of thinking, that write ſo much in the Chronicle, againſt miniſters.

Now, about our Congreſs men.—For my part I do not underſtand what the folks mean by finding ſo much fault with them. I do believe, Meſſrs. Printers, it is the ſame deiſts that ſay ſuch hard things about them, as well as about the miniſters. I am a mind they don't want any government, nor any laws, but to have every man do as he is a mind to. It ſeems to me they ſay ſuch things about the miniſters, becauſe they don't love to pay their rates; and that they tell ſuch ſtories about our Congreſs, and General Court folks, becauſe they don't want to pay any thing to keep up government. I remember very well how we were in 1797, when the French took all of our veſſels. We farmers then could not get only two ſhillings and ſix pence a buſhel for our corn, and take it out of the ſtore;—but now we have our veſſels guarded by the frigates, we can ſell our corn for as much again, and get the money. Now, it ſeems to me, this is becauſe Congreſs have made good laws for us. But if we are not to have any courts, nor any laws, nor any miniſters, we ſhall not be able to help ourſelves, one way nor t'other. For my part, I don't want to ſee ſuch times, nor I don't think my neighbours do. We tend our farms week days, go to meeting Sundays, ſchool our children, keep faſt and thankſgiving, and have trainings, and proxy meetings, juſt as they uſed to a hundred years ago; and, for my part, I don't want to ſee any change, unleſs we change for the better. But I don't think deiſts will make any Better change in our country.

FARMER.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

ACTS OF GOVERNMENT, February 24.

Meſſage of the Conſuls to the Legiſlative Body, and to the Tribunes.

THE peace of the continent has been ſigned at Luneville. It is ſuch as the French people deſired. Their firſt wish was the boundary of the Rhine. Their reverſes did not alter their inclination; their victories ought not to enlarge their pretenſions. After reſtoring the ancient limits of Gaul, it belongs to them to reſtore to liberty, nations which were united to them by a common origin, and the ties of intereſt and manners. The freedom of the Ciſalpine and Ligurian republics is ſecured. Next to this duty, there was another which juſtice and generoſity preſcribed to them. The king of Spain has been faithful to our cauſe, and has ſuffered for it. Neither our reverſes, nor the perfidious inſinuations of his enemies, have been able to detach him from our intereſt. He ſhall receive a juſt return. A prince of his blood is to be placed on the throne of Tuſcany. He will remember that he owes it to the fidelity of Spain, and the friendſhip of France. His roads and his ports will be ſhut againſt our enemies, and become the aſylum of our commerce and our veſſels.—Auſtria—and in this conſiſts the pledge of peace—Auſtria, henceforth ſeparated from France by extenſive regions, will no longer entertain that rivalſhip, and thoſe reſentments, which have for ſo many ages been the torment of thoſe two powers, and produced the calamities of Europe. By this treaty every thing is concluded as to France. She will have no longer to contend with the formalities and intrigues of a Congreſs.

The government owes a teſtimony of ſatisfaction to the miniſter plenipotentiary who has conducted this negociation to ſo fortunate an iſſue. There remains no interruption to be dreaded, no explanation to be demanded, nor any of thoſe equivocal diſpoſitions, in which the art of diplomacy depoſits the germ of a new war. Why is it that this treaty is a treaty of general pacification? This was the wiſh of France! this was the conſtant object of the efforts of its government! but all its effects have been in vain. Europe knows all that the Britiſh miniſtry have done to prevent the ſucceſs of the negociations at Luneville. In vain did an agent, authorized by the government, declare to them, on the 9th of October, 1800, that France was ready to enter into a ſeparate negociation with them. His declaration was anſwered only by a refuſal, under the pretext that England could not abandon her ally. Since that period, and after that ally had conſented to treat without England, this government ſeeks for other means of poſtponing a peace which is ſo neceſſary to the whole world. It violates a convention conſecrated by humanity, and declares war againſt fiſhermen. It advances pretenſions contrary to the dignity and rights of all nations. All the commerce of Aſia, and immenſe colonies, are no longer ſufficient to ſatisfy its ambition. It arms againſt Ruſſia, Denmark and Sweden, becauſe Ruſſia, Denmark and Sweden have, by treaties, mutually guaranteed their ſovereignty, their independence, and their flags. The powers of the North unjuſtly attacked, have a right to rely on the aſſiſtance of France. The French government will with them avenge an injury common to all nations, without time forgetting that it ought to conſult peace and the happineſs of the world.

The First Conſul.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

By the firſt Conſul,

H. B. MADRAT, Secretary of State.

A ſimilar meſſage was ſent to the Corps Senate, but the Senate having riſen before orators of government arrived, it will be to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

LONDON, February 21.

We underſtand that the Navy eſtimates for the ſervice of the preſent year amount near ſeventeen millions ſterling, and the ſup eſtimates are not much ſhort of the ſame ſum.

Letters have been received from Turkey which ſtate, that Colonel Murray and Colonel Anſtruther, ſent by General Abercrombie, had arrived in the camp of the Grand Vizier, where they have been well received, and are concerting meaſures with the Vizier for the attack of Egypt.

Letters ſtom Hamburgh ſtate, that the remittance of the Engliſh ſubſidy to the Emperor, amounting to 800,000l. has been ſtopped on its way to Vienna, by the Britiſh miniſter at Dreſden. It is to remain until further orders in the hands of the moſt reſpectable bankers in the latter city.

Four flags will be employed in the Baltic, viz. thoſe of Sir Hyde Parker, Lord Nelſon, admiral Totty, and admiral Gardiner. The fleet will conſiſt of 21 ſail of the line, including the Iſis of 50 guns; and five large frigates, beſides cutters, gun boats and fire ſhips.

The ſhips of the line to be employed in the Baltic have received orders to take on board two long 24 pounders each.

Letters from Acre ſtate, that the moſt active preparations were making for the debarkation and march of the troops under the orders of Sir R. Abercombie.

In conſequence of the ſtrength of the enemy's works at Alexandria, Roſetta and Damietta, we underſtand the army was to land at Acre, and in company with the Turks to march across the deſert for Cairo. Thirty thouſand canteens for the carriage of water, and a proportionable ſupply of proviſions, had been collected.

None of the horſes intended to mount our dragoons had arrived from Conſtantinople; neither was the note of general Tamarra, for reſtraining the expedition, known at the camp. The Britiſh commiſſary at Smytna had collected and extraordinary number bullocks.

The Peterſburgh Court Gazette of the 6th of January announced, "that the Emperor Paul had ordered three Armies, each to compoſe 100,000 men, to be formed on the frontiers of Auſtrian Poland, under the command of Generals Von der Paulen, Kutuſow and Saltukow."

The Tartars in the neighbourhood of the Caſpian, it is ſtated, have been aſſembling in force to oppoſe the Ruſſians: The Peterſburgh Court Gazette lately announced a victory over them.

Notice has been ſent by quick ſailing veſſels to all foreign nations of the eſcape of a ſquadron of the enemy's ſhips from Breſt. The Immortalite frigate was diſpatched from the Channel Fleet with the intelligence to Lord Keith; and the Penguin armed ſhip has been ſent out to India.

It is ſaid that the Dey of Algiers, by the courier lately arrived in this country, has made propoſals for extending our commercial intercourſe with this country, and offers to ſupply Malta and England with as much grain as he can ſpare.

It is aſſerted that Portugal has made its peace with France and Spain, and that General Bellegarde, who Commands in Italy, is be Auſtrian Ambaſſador at Paris.

In conſequence of the progreſs made by the French towards their eſtablishment in Egypt, the armed aſſociation at Bombay has been conſiderably increaſed.

A ſerious inſurrection is reported to have taken place in Batavia, originating amongſt thoſe ſoldiers whoſe terms of ſervice had long expired, and whoſe return to Europe the government had evaded under different pretexts. The reſentment of the people acted upon by ſome diſaffected perſons, had broken into acts of open and decided violence, and it is ſtated that the expedition, compriſing the 12th regiment, which we ſome time ſince mentioned to have ſailed from Madras, is intended to take advantage of theſe troubles.

Letters were on Saturday received from Jerſey to the 4th inſtant, and from Guernſey on Thurſday laſt; at each place conſiderable apprehenſion was entertained of an invaſion. The French are ſaid to be collecting at St. Maloes, Granville and Cherbourg, numerous bodies of troops for the avowed purpoſe of attacking thoſe iſlands—The iſlands, however, are in a ſtate of excellent defence.

Letters from St. Maloes, dated on Wedneſday, report, that the enemy are in motion along that coaſt, and that numerous gun and flat-bottomed boats are collecting at Iſiguy and La Hogue, for the purpoſe, as was ſuppoſed, of a renewed attack on thoſe iſlands.

Another article of importance (of great importance indeed!) brought by the mails is that the Ruſſian Ambaſſador General Tamara, has preſented to the ſublime porte a note, by command of the emperor, demanding that Britiſh troops ſhould not be permitted to act or to land in Egypt, and conveyed an intimation, that their doing ſo would be looked upon by the Court of Peterſburg as an action of hoſtility againſt Ruſſia on the part of the Turks. The above note made a very conſiderable impreſſion at Conſtantinople, and a Divan was immediately held; the deliberations has not tranſpired, but it is evident, that Turkey, in her preſent ſtate of debility and decay, will not think it ſafe to riſk the diſpleaſure of Ruſſia.

The Emperor of Ruſſia not only diſmiſed the Daniſh miniſter from St. Peterſburgh, but recalled his ambaſſador at Copenhagen.—Letters

of the French Republic: She makes extension to the right bank. The interest of Europe does not permit the EMPEROR to pass the Adige. The independence of the Helvetic and Batavian Republics shall be insured and guaranted. Our victories add nothing to the pretensions of the French people; Austria ought not to expect from her defeats what she would not have obtained from her victories. Such are the invariable intentions of the government—The welfare of France shall be to procure calm to Germany and Italy—her glory to deliver the continent from the avaricious and destructive genius of the English."

January 15.

On the 9th instant, the jury of the department of the Seine declared, that a plot existed for assassinating the First Consul, and found guilty Carbochi, Arena, Demerville, and Topsino, Lebrun, upon whom, after some debate, judgement of death was pronounced. The other persons accused, viz, Diana, the woman Fumey, Deshoep, and Lavigne, were acquited.

The English property confiscated in Russia, is said to amount to 1,680,000l. sterling; and our sailors, according to the same report, have been marched to Siberia and Moscow.

The Imperial family were fully prepared to set out for Offen, escorted by a party of the life guards—the gallery of paintings, the Imperial treasury, and the city treasury, containing twelve millions in specie, were likewise about to be removed from the capital, when the Archduke Charles arrived at Vienna, very unexpectedly, at ten in the morning of the 17th, bringing the consolatory intelligence of his having concluded an armistice of thirty days with General Moreau.

January 16.

It appears that government has received information, that the armed confederacy between the different powers of the north, Russia, Denmark and Sweden, has actually been signed. In consequence of this intelligence, we are informed, that an order of Council was yesterday issued, authorising the detention of all Russia, Danish and Swedish vessels, in the ports in this country, and directions were sent to the Commissioners of the Customs accordingly.

The above intelligence is confirmed, by a notice from the Custom-house, having been sent to Lloyd's Coffee-house this morning, announcing the detention of all vessels belonging to the powers abovementioned.

The Swedish merchantmen alone, detained in our ports, are said to amount to upwards of 300 sail.

January 19.

By the latest accounts from the camp of the Grand Vizier, by way of Constantinople, which are dated the 1st November, there is little probability of his moving forward to attack the French. His army does not encreate, because what it receives by reinforcement it daily loses by desertion.

Lord Nelson arrived at Plymouth on Friday evening, and hoisted his flag on board the San Joseph of 112 guns. She is expected to be ready for sea in a few days.

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.

No recent occurrence has so much damped the intemperate joy of the Jacobins in this State or so much disappointed their mad expectations, as the election of General MUHLENBERG to the Senate of the United States. They are sensible that though that gentleman has usually ranked himself in their party and may, probably, hereafter vote with them on questions which involve party feelings, he is still a cool, temperate man, no brawler, not given to MUCH DEPUTATION, no traitor, and of course a man in no way calculated to answer the disorganizing views of those turbulent spirits who now expect to find themselves "placed about the thoughts and counsels" of the government. He has never, so far as we know, been guilty of treachery against his government and nation, by tampering with a foreign enemy, and attempting to bring the United States into subjection to France. Of course, the Aurora of Tuesday last, pours forth a bitter lamentation, mingled with a due proportion of falsehood and slander, upon the election of this gentleman, in opposition to Dr. LOGAN, a name well known and long to be remembered in the annals of Jacobinism, a man who has contrived to rise out of dark obscurity to the conspicuous heights of infamy, by trampling under his feet the honor and independence of his country.

SEDITION LAW.

On the 12th ult. in the House of Representatives of the United States, the question on the engrossing of the bill to continue in force the law of the United States, commonly called the Sedition Law, was taken and lost, 49 to 53. The law, of course, expires on the 4th of March.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES HAS MADE THE FOLLOWING NOMINATIONS—

Under the Judiciary bill passed this Session:

Judges of the 1st Circuit, viz.
John Lowell, of Massachusetts, Chief Judge.
Benjamin Bourne, of Rhode-Island.
Jeremiah Smith, of New Hampshire.

Judges of the 2d Circuit, viz.
Robert Benson, of New-York, Chief Judge.
Oliver Wolcot, Connecticut.
Samuel Hitchcock, Vermont.

Judges of the 3d Circuit, viz.
Jared Ingersol, of Pennsylvania, Chief Judge.
Richard Bassett, of Delaware.
William Griffith, of New Jersey.

Judges of the 4th Circuit, viz.
Charles Lee, Attorney-General of the United States Chief Judge.
Philip B Key, Maryland.
George Keith Taylor, Virginia.

Judges of the 5th Circuit, viz.
Thomas Bee of South Carolina, to be Chief Judge.

John Sitgreaves of North Carolina, and Joseph Clay of Georgia, to be Judges in the fifth Circuit of the United States.

6th Circuit.

William M'Clung of Kentucky, to be a Circuit Judge in the Sixth Circuit of the United States.

Jacob Read Senator from South Carolina, to be Judge of that district in place of Judge Bee.

William H. Hill, member of the House of Representatives from North Carolina to be Judge of that district in place of Judge Sitgreaves.

Theophilus Parsons, Massachusetts, Attorney General United States in the room of Charles Lee, nominated a Judge.

John Davis, District Judge of Massachusetts, in the room of Joseph Lowell, nominated for promotion.

Harrison G. Otis, to be attorney for district of Massachusetts, in the room of John Davis, nominated Judge.

Ray Greene, Senator, from Rhode Island, Judge of the district of Rhode Island in place of Benjamin Bourne, nominated for promotion.

Edward St. Loe Livermore, of New-Hampshire, attorney of the district of New-Hampshire in the room of Jeremiah Smith, nominated a Judge.

John W. Kittera, of Pennsylvania, attorney of the district, in the room of Jared Ingersol, nominated a Judge.

Mr. Paine, Senator from Vermont, is nominated District Judge of Vermont.

Samuel Blackbourn to be attorney for the Western District of Virginia.

Robert Grattan of Staunton, Virginia to be Marshal of the Western District of Virginia.

Thomas Gray of the District of East Tennessee, to be Marshal of the said District.

Charles J. Porter of the district of West Tennessee to be marshal of said district.

William Pitt Beers of Albany attorney of the United States for the district of Albany to be Marshal of that District.

James Clole Monnterflorence to be commercial agent for the United States at Paris.

We understand that these nominations have all been confirmed by the Senate.

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1801.

From a Correspondent at Beaver Town.

Wednesday the 4th of March being the day appointed by law for the inauguration of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, a number of the friends of anarchy and confusion, commonly called democrats, from the town of Beaver and vicinity, assembled at the house of Jesse Hart, at Brady's run, and did then and there erect a whiskey alias sedition pole, to testify their joy on the occasion, on the top of which was hung a white (or nearly white) pendant, supposed to be part of an old table cloth or shirt. After performing many Indian dances, and singing the favourite Jacobin songs "Ca Ira" and "Carmignole," and recounting the many wonderful atchievements and hair breadth escapes they had made during the revolutionary war (by the bye there was but one who had ever pulled a trigger in the cause) and after settling the affairs of the nation and enjoying the loaves and fishes in imagination, and reprobating the hateful alien and sedition laws, the scourge of such renowned patriots, they took a very plentiful dose of the juice of the grain, and reeled home to recount to their wives and children, the wonderful exploits of the day.

To THOMAS B. PATTERSON, Esquire.

SIR,

A LETTER has been addressed from you to me through the channel of the Pittsburgh Gazette, dated the 21st of February, from *Pine Run*, resigning your commission as Lieutenant Colonel of the 16th Regt. of the Pennsylvania Militia, in a manner not only novel but unmilitary. The observations you have made on the *State Cockade* are altogether futile, and improper, and merits no notice but that of contempt. I recommend to Mr Patterson to read the 13th toast given by the gentlemen of the army at Fort Fayette on the 4th instant—"*Obedience no deliberation.*" Since I have had the honour to command the Allegheny Brigade, I have endeavoured as much as in my power, to inculcate this sentiment; for without it is adopted and pointedly adhered to, there is an end of every thing *Military*. The colour of a *Cockade*, could not possibly, I presume, have any agency in opposing the tyranny of Great Britain, at the time you *honourably*, and *laudably*, carried a knapsack. No sir; it was the patriotic spirit that pervaded America at that *epoch*, of which you happily partook; and it was that spirit that actuated me to retire from the service of my king and country the 9th day of October, 1775, at Boston, because my king had become a *tyrant* and my country *corrupt*. Animated by the like motives, I have been induced to countenance and encourage as much as in my power the *State Cockade* recommended by the Commander in Chief; for sir, I am not a political *Will o' the wisp*—I feel the ætherial flame glow from my *bosom* as warm as ever, and I hope to partake with the people of this country, the sweets of such a government in 1801, as they bravely contended for in 1775, and established in 1776, and which I hope may be perpetuated to them to the end of time.

I have, sir, in compliance with your wishes, requested the Brigade Inspector, Major Ewalt, to hold an election according to law, as soon as he can make it convenient, to fill the vacancy occasioned by your resignation. You have ever had my best wishes, and notwithstanding you have not followed my advice in the character of a *citizen soldier*, I sincerely hope that you may hereafter conduct yourself as a *citizen*, in such a manner, as may promote your interest, happiness, and respectability.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
ALEXANDER FOWLER, B. G.
16th March, 1801.

SOMERSET, (Penn.) 5th March—1st year of the *Welch Millenium*.

On yesterday the favourite *Democratic Farce* of "*Liberty and Equality*" was performed at this place with *great applause*. ‡

The *little Welch Prothonotary*, in the character of the *Great Saint of Bulah*, shone with uncommon splendor At that part of his *soliloquy* where he compared "the late President, Mr. Adams, to a *Bull-frog*," he rose far above the sublime; and produced an enthusiasm in the audience, quite indecorus:—The ladies, particularly, were amazingly delighted with the *grandeur* and *delicacy* of the simile.

Colonel Ugly, with his *scarlet breeches*, was quite *himself* in the characters of *Buonaparte* and *Supple Sawney*. During the performance, he appeared in various other characters, and was *interesting* throughout. In the concluding scene, as "*Jack o' th' Lantern*, leading some bewildered travellers, through bogs and mud-holes, he surpassed nature itself.

The *Vicar of Bray*, was admirably played by *Peter Weathercock, Esq.* The facility with which he shaped his conduct, to the alternate domination of party, afforded much amusement even to the *million*. In the *Pig and Goose* scene, he was inimitable.

Unfortunately the house was unusually thin, owing, as is supposed, to the absence of *three* of the *Managers*. The *Gallery* contained the chief of the audience, to whom the performers directed their whole attention.

‡ The writer of this paragraph, has not the most distant intention of throwing any odium on the late election for President; of his republicanism he has more to boast than either of the performers in this ridiculous *Farce*; and will support Mr. Jefferson's administration as far as a good citizen is justifiable. But being in Somerset on the evening of the 4th of March, and observing the low means a few characters there (chiefly foreigners) were using to make themselves conspicuous, and to govern the sentiments of the people of the county; he could not refrain from thus exposing sentiments and conduct, as disgusting to the gentlemen composing the *new administration*, as to

A TRAVELLER.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his House in Liberty Street, near the Market House,

MAKES and sells all kinds of Ladies Buckskin and Plush Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain, Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all descriptions, Saddle-bags, Portmanteus, Valeces, Travelling Canteens, Holsters, Light Horse Caps, Fire Buckets and every thing in the Saddlery line done in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He also makes Mattrasses of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1801.

FOR SALE.

SIX *Hundred Acres of first rate LAND, adjoining the State Reserve, on Mill creek, three miles from the Town of Erie, and half a mile from the road leading from Erie to Waterford.—There is on said place a good Log Dwelling House and Barn, 40 acres cleared and under good fence, nine acres of meadow made, with other good improvements, and a good mill seat on said creek For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber on the premises.*

THOMAS P. MILLER.

March 13, 1801.

RAINBOW,

WILL cover Mares this season at the stable of the subscriber, Innkeeper, at Franklin, from the 13th of April until the 1st of July, at the low rate of Three Dollars and One Bushel of Oats the Season, One Dollar and an Half the Single Leap and One Bushel of Oats, and Six Dollars and One Bushel of Oats for Insurance. The money for the Season to be paid the first of October next; for Insurance, when it is known the Mare is with colt; for the Single Leap, at the covering, when the Oats is to be brought.

RAINBOW, is a beautiful dark Chesnut Sorrel, 4 years old this spring, upwards of 15 hands an half high, has a beautiful star in his forehead, and his hind feet white, he was got by Old Soldier, imported from England, his dam also was out of an imported horse. His figure and carriage is by good judges allowed to be excellent, and he is well calculated for either saddle or draft. A further detail of his pedigree is thought unnecessary, as his appearance will recommend him.

SAMUEL RAY.

March 16, 1801.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 12.

APPOINTMENTS BY AUTHORITY.

JAMES MADISON, jun. Esq. of Virginia, Secretary of State.

HENRY DEARBORN, Esq. of the District of Maine, Secretary of War.

LEVI LINCOLN, Esq. of Massachusetts, Attorney General of the United States, and

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, Esq. of New York, Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Republic.

The Senate concurred UNANIMOUSLY in the above appointments. After which, a committee consisting of Mr. Nicholas and Mr. Baldwin were instructed to wait upon the President, to know whether he had any further communication to make. Having waited upon him, they made report that the President had no further communication to make. Whereupon the Senate adjourned.

BALTIMORE, March 11.

The three maritime powers of North intend to send to sea in the course of the spring 40 sail of the line to maintain their armed neutrality and the pressing of seamen has already been ordered in the different provinces of Sweden.

The number of Emigrants erased from the lists of proscription, amounted, on the 31st December last, according to some of the Paris Journals, to the number of 20,000.

The celebrated M. Neckar has emerged a little from his retirement to mingle in public affairs. He lately communicated to the legislature of Helvetia plans for the better regulation of several branches of finance.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.

It is remarkable that the first appointment the new President was that of a Federalist—I allude to the appointment of Mr. Wagner, an American, as his private Secretary. We desire no better proof of Mr. Jefferson's friendly disposition towards the honest men of either party.

We are credibly informed (says an evening paper) that M. Livingston is not to proceed immediately to France; but that Mr. Dawson, member of Congress from Virginia, is appointed to carry out the treaty, and in conjunction with Mr. Vans Murray, to negociate the supplementary arrangements which may be deemed necessary.

The latest accounts from St. Thomas, state that the island is invested by two British frigates, of 64 guns each, who capture all vessels bound thence, and send them into Tortola. A Danish vessel loaded principally with doubloons and joes was chased by one of these frigates. She came so near as to order the Dane captain to strike or he would be sunk by a broadside: the Dane defied his pursuer, and arrived at St. Thomas, after receiving several shot, in a shattered and disabled condition. It is reported that the British will attack the Island.

The duties of the Treasury and Navy Departments continue in the hands of Mr. Dexter and Mr. Stoddart. Our advices from Washington state, that on the morning of the 5th, Mr. Dexter waited on the President, for the purpose, it was understood, of resigning his office; that after having a long conference with Mr. Jefferson, he had returned to the duties of the treasury. This circumstance has been caught hold of by conjecture, and has induced a belief in some that Mr. Dexter will be continued. Others, however confidently affirm, that Albert Gallatin will receive the appointment. The Senate having adjourned on Thursday, the President will have the sole disposal of all new vacancies.

It is understood, that Mr. Stoddard, secretary of the navy, has sent in his resignation to the new administration. General Smith, of Baltimore, to whom the office was to have been transferred, has declined its acceptance.

Charles Lee, Esq. resigned the office of Attorney General of the United States, on the 3d instant.

On the 2d inst. the late President of the United States sent a message to the Senate in relation to the French Convention.

He observed that it was his wish that the Convention should have been ratified entire. But a different opinion was entertained by the Senate, a respect for the high authority of that body induced him to ratify it, under the conditions they had imposed.

That he had nominated Mr. Bayard, Minister Plenipotentiary to France; but that Mr. Bayard had assigned to him the most satisfactory reasons for declining the embassy—reasons which would operate to prevent him from nominating any other individual qualified to discharge faithfully the duties of a minister. He therefore suffered the business to devolve on his successor.

All persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Scott, *Esquire, late of Moon township, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the same are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated for settlement.*

ELIZABETH SCOTT, Administratrix.
MATTHEW FISHER, } *Admr's.*
WILLIAM M'CANDLISS, }

March 13, 1801.

…owever, from the latter place, of the 24th ult. …xpress a belief, that the amity between the two …ourts will be preserved. General Count Von …renichfeld Knewenhahl set off on the 22d with …he ratifications of the treaty of Neutrality, for …Petersburgh.

The Emperor has likewise ordered the Sardi…nian Minister to leave Petersburgh.

Letters from Stockholm, of the 11th announce …the return of the king of Swedenfrom Petersburgh …on the preceeding day having, previous to his leav…ing the Imperial Court, ratified the Treaty of …Armed Maritime Neutrality.

The fleet under the command of Lord Keith …has experienced a violent storm, which dismasted …six sail of the Turkish line at Rhodes. It is not …represented that any of our ships had suffered; …part of them had landed 6000 troops at that Island, …where an account, not so clearly stated, menti…ons that 18000 British troops had arrived.

The Danes are equipping a fleet with all possi…ble expedition; it is to consist of two ships of 84 …guns, ten of 74, six of 63, four Frigates, four …Brigs, seven bombs, ten gunboats and seven flat …bottomed boats.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, March 27.

Address of the Legislature.

Yesterday the Honourable Mr. Phillips, Pre…sident of the Senate, and the Honourable Mr. …Robbins, Speaker of the House of Representa…tives, agreeably to appointment, proceeded to the …house of John Adams, Esq. to present to him the …Address of the Legislature of Massachusetts. They …were voluntarily accompanied by a number of the …respectable gentlemen of Boston, and the neigh…bourhood, on horseback and in carriages, exhi…biting an extensive cavalcade; and were receiv…ed by Mr. Adams in the most cordial and affecti…onate manner.

THE ADDRESS.

To JOHN ADAMS, Esquire.

AT the moment, Sir, that you are descending from the exalted station of the First Magistrate of the American Nation, to mingle with the mass of your fellow citizens, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, your native state, embrace the occasion, to pour forth the free will offerings of their sincere thanks, for the many important and arduous services you have rendered your country.

In the performance of this act, the Legislature have but one heart, and that vibrates with affection, respect, and gratitude for your virtues, talents and patriotism.

We conceive it unnecessary to detail the character of him whose life, from the earliest manhood, has been eminently to the public good; this will be the delightful employment, of the faithful and able historian.

Our posterity will critically compare the illustrious characters, which have elevated the condition of man, and dignified civil society, through the various ages of the world, and, will with grateful effusions and conscious pride point to that of their beloved countryman.

The period of the administration of our general government, under the auspices of Washington and Adams will be considered as among the happiest eras of time.

The example of their integrity possesses a moral and political value, which no calculation can reach, and will be justly estimated, as a standard for future Presidents of the United States.

We receive you, Sir, with open arms, esteem, and veneration; confidently hoping that you will possess undisturbed those blessings of domestic retirement, which great minds always appreciate and enjoy with dignity.

We devoutly supplicate the Father of the Universe, that you may realize, while you continue on earth, all the happiness of which human nature is susceptible; and, when your course shall be finished here, that your spirit may receive the transcendent rewards of the just.

THE ANSWER.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts.

THE very respectful, affectionate and obliging address, which has been presented to me by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, by your order, has awakened all my sensibility, and demands my most grateful acknowledgments.

As the various testimonials of the approbation and affection of my fellow citizens of Massachusetts, which have been indulged to me from my earliest youth, have ever been esteemed the choicest blessings of my life, so this final applause of the Legislature, so generously given, after the close of the last scene, of the last act, of my political drama, is more precious than any which preceded it. There is now no greater felicity remaining for me to hope or desire, than to pass the remainder of my days in repose in an undisturbed participation of the common privileges of our fellow citizens under your protection.

The satisfaction you have found in the administration of the general government from its commencement, is highly agreeable to me, and I sincerely hope that the twelve years to come will not be less prosperous or happy for our country.

With the utmost sincerity I reciprocate your devout supplications for the happiness of yourselves your families, constituents and posterity.

JOHN ADAMS.

Quincy, March 16th, 1801.

The British Channel and North Sea fleets were completely manned, on the 27th of January. The following are the Line of Battle ships, of which they are composed.

One of	118 guns.
Two of	112
Two of	110
Twelve of	98
Two of	84
Two of	80
One of	78
Thirty-three of	74
One of	68
Eight of	64
Four of	54
Two of	50

Total SEVENTY,—With a proportionate number of Frigates and smaller vessels.

In Dock, and will shortly be repaired—

One of	110
Five of	74

Lord Keith's fleet in the Mediterranean—

Three of	80
Eight of	74

Such of the following as want the least repair will be taken into Dock first—

One of	112
One of	110
Three of	98
Four of	80
Twelve of	74
Three of	68
Four of	64
Three of	54
One of	50

The Russian fleet in the Black sea, consists of 14 of the line.

Russian fleet in the Baltic, 37 of the line Combined French and Spanish fleets 42 of the line.

NORFOLK, March 12.

The papers we have received by the frigate La Semillante, from l'Orient, mention that the most active preparations are making in the marine department; a general review of all the navy officers was to take place on the 23d of January. The minister of marine issued orders for officers of all denominations to repair on that day to the ports of Brest, Toulon, Rochfort and l'Orient, as might be most convenient.

Under the Paris head of January 18, we find the following paragraphs:

Three expeditions are now ready for sea in the port of Brest, viz.

One commanded by vice admiral Gauteaume, consisting of 9 ships of the line.

A second commanded by vice admiral Latouch, compoted of 5 ships of the line.

The third commanded by vice admiral Bruix, composed of 15 Spanish and 15 French ships of the line.

The camps of Dijon and Lyons, as well as the fine corps of Grenadiers lately at Tours, have begun their march for Brest, Bordeaux, and Rochefort.

It will be a great surprise to the English to find that by the close of the first session of the Imperial Parliament, Ireland will be separated from the British government. Gen. Bernadotte has daily conferences with the deputies of the United Irish at Paris.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 1.

APPOINTMENTS,

By the President of the United States.

William Gardner, of New Hampshire, commissioner of loans for that state.

Joseph Whipple, Collector of the district of Portsmouth, in the same state.

Edward Livingston, attorney of the district of New York.

John Swartwout, Marshal of the same district.

John Smith, Marshal of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. Shee, who has declined accepting his appointment.

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY EVENING APRIL 17, 1801.

BILLET DOUX for PARSON RHEES.

The "*Traveller*" presents his compliments to *Parson Rhees*, and begs leave to congratulate his *Reverence* on the "*Republicanism, Wealth, Talents*, and *Industry*" he "boasts of possessing," in so high a degree.

The "*Traveller*" presumes that the *Parson* will rest his claim to "*Republicanism*," upon his well known intimacy with *Col. Ugly, Governor M'Kean*, and *'Squire Weathercock*—if he does, his character cannot be mistaken.

Of his "*Wealth*" there can be, but little doubt—his 17,000 acres of land at *Beulah*; and his possession of the "*focus of the Welch Millenium*" will be a sufficient evidence.

As specimens of the *Parson's* superlative "*Talents*," he will in the first place produce his "*Bull-frog scene*" and *Ballad* of the "*Federal Funeral*;"‖—he will then read an ingenious and original dissertation on the *Naturalization Law*, and the Courts of *Common Pleas* of Pennsylvania, proving that *they* have the power of *manufacturing Citizens*; and lastly, he will preach a Sermon *extempore*, on the approaching *Millenium*, with such eloquence, as will convince, "even the most *illiterate*," of the wonderful extent of his genius.

To prove his claim to "*Industry*," he will be obliged to call upon the young gentleman, who *solely*, and with honour to himself performs the duties of the several offices his *Reverence* has now *possession* of.

His character will then be complete ! ! !

‖ An insipid poetic satire which appeared in the Tree of Liberty of the 4th April.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

M'Kean's Solomons,

Brackenridge & Lucas.

IN last week's Tree of Liberty there appeared an account of the prosecution lately attempted by John Lucas against Judge Addison in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. This account is evidently the work of Judge Brackenridge, for it is replete with falshood and malicious invective against the man he so much envies and hates:—We shall however offer a few remarks upon the publication as we find it.

1. It is reluctantly admitted that the Supreme Court did refuse to receive or sustain the complaint of Lucas although supported by his own oath, and urged with all the impressive eloquence of his Royal Highness the Attorney General:—The Court declared that they had no cognizance of such a case:—That no information would lie.

This must have been extremely mortifying to the infallible Brackenridge, who, it is said, encouraged Lucas to come forward; assisted in framing the affidavit; carried down the papers for the consideration of the Attorney General, and boasted when he set out, that he would have Addison broke before he returned. The people will know hereafter how to appreciate the law learning of these great Judges who so grosly mistook the law in a case of their own which they had so deeply considered. The Frenchman may be excused on account of his ignorance of our language and laws—Indeed, we sincerely pity poor Lucas, who has now become a second time the catspaw of his friend Brackenridge:—He should have been cautious in following farther the man who had pushed him forward to the Beaver creek association; and then deserted him and his deluded settlers, when the warrant holders undertook to pay him well for changing sides.

2. The statement asserts, "*That the Court expressed a strong sense of the indecency, unhandsomeness, indelicacy and unmannerly conduct of the President, although they conceived it did not amount to a crime cognizable by indictment.*"

Such might have been, and such probably was the language of Judge Brackenridge over his cups in a dram shop: But it is false, it is impossible that a sober Court would thus express themselves respecting the acts of another Court, or the presiding Judge of another Court, when they had before them no testimony of the fact but the ex parte affidavit taken by a Justice lately convicted of high crimes in their own circuit court. No Court in a civilized country would thus deal out abuse at random, without first hearing the tribunal or the party accused. No Court doing so could deserve the name of a Court of Justice; but on the other hand must incur and deserve all the epithets which Brackenridge in his rage has unworthily put into their mouths against the County Court and its President. We say the County Court, because the acts of the President in Court when not disagreed to, are the acts of the Court. Never was there a fouler libel upon any Court, than this bold assertion that our Supreme Court were guilty of such an outrage as to condemn and stigmatize with the harshest censure, another Court, and other Judges, without enquiring into the truth of the fact, or hearing what might be said in their defence. But the author of the calumny will gain his point if knaves give currency to the tale, and fools believe it, for he has no apprehension that the tribunal thus slandered will take the trouble of calling him to account.

3. "*The pacific disposition of the western people has had many causes to be disturbed, if such disposition prevailed among them; and not a few from the same quarter. Had Judge Lucas insisted upon his right, as he might justly have done, what might have been the consequences among a people less pacific? Had the Grand Jury insisted on their right to hear Lucas? The presiding Judge would most probably have opposed the Jury also—The peace might have been broken.*"

Here is the cloven foot of Brackenridge!—a riot, a mob, a burly burly to insult or to destroy the man whose virtues and talents are so superior in public opinion to his own!!! We all remember the letter of last autumn, where this same diabolical hint was given by the same man—where the same cowardly, vindictive temper endeavoured to rouse the people of Crawford county into fury, that they might espouse and avenge the private grudge of Brackenridge—But the western people know their interests, their duties, and their real friends too well; they have seen the mad Will o' the Wisp change sides and shape too often to be mislead so far as to trust his assurances; to believe in his ever varying creed, or to regard his enmities or invectives as an imputation against the fairness of a man's character;—for it will be difficult to find an honest respectable member of the society whom he does not reckon and abuse as a decided enemy.

4. "*The discussion produced by Lucas's prosecution, has had the usefulness of throwing some light on the conduct and character of Judge Addison.*"

It can have thrown none that will not be honourable and flattering to him. But it may also throw some other useful lights—such as that Mr. Brackenridge advised Mr. Lucas to form an association of adventurers to settle on lands held by the Population and other companies under warrants and to bind the settlers by writing never to compromise with their adversaries, but through the agency of their prime movers—That the Companies being alarmed bought off Brackenridge, who then deserted and enlisted with the Companies—Lucas was enraged—Brackenridge set him up as an Assemblyman—The people displaced him—Brackenridge becomes accidentally a Judge of the Supreme Court. By his influence with our good Governor Lucas is made a Judge of the County Court, that justice may be done to his Beaver creek associates, of whom Governor M'Kean declared in 1798 every man ought to be indicted—Brackenridge quarrels with Judge Addison—spirits up Lucas to jabber broken French and be disorderly in Court. The Court silence him—These Solomons attempt to indict the County Court, & get an information filed against them in the Supreme Court; and are told by the Supreme Court that they are fools, there is no possibility of supporting such a proceeding—Then to excuse themselves with the people and their friends, a libel is written by the moon-struck Judge equally abusive of the Supreme Court and County Court. And this is the true account of this very weighty matter, of which every man may easily judge, and judge rightly for himself.

By the report of the committee of Congress appointed to examine into the causes of the burning of the War and Treasury Offices, it appears that those fires were unquestionably the effect of accident. The imprudent practice of putting wooden bricks into the chimnies of the buildings, for the purpose of more securely nailing the wood work around them, has undoubtedly been the cause of these fires. In examining those rooms in the Treasury Department which were not destroyed, several of these wooden bricks were taken out of the chimnies (to which the wood was attached) which were partly burnt, and would undoubtedly have occasioned another conflagration ere long. The discovery of three persons in the Treasury office, when on fire, apparently engaged in secreting the public papers, which has been trumpeted through the country, by the enemies of government, as a circumstance corroborative of their malicious insinuations that the fires were the effect of design in the officers of government, is proved to be unfounded. Mr. Nicholas, the chairman of this committee, and two or three other members distinguished by their opposition to the late administration, were also on the committee.

The French prisoners in the United States are to be set at liberty immediately. Vessels are prepared to receive and transport them either to France or the West Indies.

From a late London paper.

A Paris paper mentions, that a letter has been received by the National Institute of France from the President of the Royal Society at London, communicating, as an important discovery, a sovereign remedy for the gout in the head or stomach. It consists of a certain quantity of ginger boiled in milk, which, in a quarter of an hour makes the gout descend to the extremities.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL

LANCASTER April 11.

ROBBERY of the MAIL.

We are informed, that the mail from Huntingdon, in this state, to Philadelphia, was robbed a few days since, and a large sum in bank notes, taken out.—Among the notes, were some of 500 dollars, and several of smaller denominations.

ALEXANDRIA, April 1.

We are informed, that dispatches have been received from Mr. King, our minister resident at London, stating that the most positive assurances had been given him by the British government, that vigorous measures would be immediately used to put a stop to the depredations committed on our commerce by their cruizers, that they disapproved of the conduct of their admiralty courts in the West Indies, and of their extensive construction of contraband articles—and that new Judges, men of wisdom and integrity, with liberal salaries, would shortly be sent out, with powers to restrain the licentious spirit of privateering.

BOSTON, April 4.

FROM LISBON.—LATE.

Letters from a respectable merchant at Lisbon received yesterday, via Salem, inform, that the controversy between Portugal, Spain and France had been satisfactorily settled.

We learn, that the President of the United States, has directed, that the corvette Berceau be delivered to the orders of Citizen Pichon.

From the National Intelligencer, the Official paper.

WASHINGTON, April 6.

The two companies of dragoons have been by direction of government, dismounted. The act which created these companies placed their continuance at the will of the President, who has thought proper to reduce them to the rank of infantry.

Arrangements have been made, in conformity to the act, passed during the last session of Congress, for a naval peace establishment, which contemplate the continuance in actual service of 4 frigates of 44 guns, and 2 frigates of 36 guns.

All the other frigates directed by that act to be retained, will be laid up in the docks in the City of Washington.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Meadville, April 1, 1801.

Alden Roger, Meadville; Armore Hamilton, care of John Brooks, Meadville; Eliphalet Bird, merchant taylor, Meadville; Field Robert, care of David Mead; Boal Robert, Shenango; Cathcart Hugh, Shenango; Cook John, near Meadville; Dougherty Niel, Meadville, care of David Mead; Ewing John, Shenango, care of William M'Arthurs; Gray, Esq. near Miles-mills, French creek; Gill William, Meadville; Hamilton Charles, Meadville; Kithcart Hugh, Cussewago; Morrison Andrew, 4; Stewart Adam, 2, care of David Mead, Meadville; Patterson John, Meadville; Randolph Fitz James, Meadville; Robertson Samuel, Shenango; Sidely, near the mouth of Sugar creek; Thompson Andrew, Miles's mill; Wiutermute Isaac, Meadville.

Joseph Davis,
GROCER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the house he lately occupied, to the opposite side of Market street, within one door of Mr. Alexander M'Laughlin's Store, and nearly opposite Clapboard Row, where he has on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Wines and Spirits, with many other articles too numerous to mention, which he is determined to sell low for Cash.

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1801.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given immediately.

A LARGE Dwelling House and accommodious Garden adjoining, situated on the south side of the Monongahela, near the bank, and opposite Pittsburgh. There are four good rooms in the House, and a large garret; and also small stables adjoining. There are several bearing apple trees in the Garden, also, cherries and peaches.

The subscriber will also Rent, a large Meadow and piece of upland adjoining, in the whole about 30 acres, all under one surrounding fence. Possession will be given immediately for the house and land. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at his lodgings, or to Mr. Oliver Ormsby, merchant, both living in Pittsburgh.

JOHN ORMSBY.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1801.

N. B. The said land lies about fifty perches to the eastward of the above House, &c. and on the bank of the river Monongahela.

Regimental Orders.

THE enrolled Citizens composing the 2d Regiment of Allegheny county Militia, are ordered to parade at the farm of William Elliot, Pitt township, on Wednesday the 22d inst. at 1 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of exercise. The Colonel flatters himself that the citizen soldiers of his Regiment will appear armed and equipped agreeable to law, as an inspection will take place, and fines affixed on the whole who are not completely accoutred, as well as on those who may be absent.

Captains John Smur, James Riddle, and George Gallip, are appointed to hold the Court of Appeal for the 1st Battalion, to meet at the house of John Smur, in the Borough of Pittsburgh—and

Captains John Dunbar, William Powell, and John Myers, are appointed to hold the Court of Appeal for the 2d Battalion, to meet at the house of Robert Stewart, Nine Mile Run, Pittsburgh.

ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, Lieut. Col. Com. 2d Regt. A. C. M.

April 9, 1801.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the cantonment near the mouth of the Ohio, the following deserters, soldiers, belonging to Capt. Peter Shoemaker's company, 2d United States Regiment of Infantry, viz.

FRANCIS M'COY, 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, grey eyes, black hair, and dark complexion, born in the county of Donegal, Ireland.

WILLIAM FINCH, 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches and an half high, hazle eyes, brown hair and dark complexion—born at Goshen, in the state of New York.

THOMAS GINKINS, 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches and an half high, grey eyes, brown hair and fresh complexion—born at Frederick town, in the state of Maryland.

ALEXANDER ROY, 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, grey eyes, brown hair, and dark complexion—born in Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania.

JOHN BROOKS, 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, blue eyes, black hair, and dark complexion—born in the state of Connecticut.

Whoever will apprehend the above mentioned deserters, and deliver them to Captain Shoemaker, or any officer of the army of the United States, shall receive the above reward, viz. Twenty Dollars for each or either of them.

January, 1801.

Warren Reserved Tracts

FOR SALE.

On Monday the first day of June next, Books will be opened in the house of the subscriber living near the mouth of Brokenstraw creek, in the county of the town of Warren, for the sale of the Reserved Tracts laid out by virtue of an act of assembly, passed the 11th day of April 1799. One fifth part of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale—one fifth part within twelve months from the day of sale, and the fifth part in two years from said day, and the remaining two fifths at or before the expiration of three years after such sale. No contract to be confirmed for fifteen days after said books have been opened, and the highest price offered at that time will be accepted—all payments not punctually made will be forfeited unless the purchaser in three years from the day of sale makes an actual settlement on the tract purchased by erecting a fencing and cultivating at least two acres for every fifty contained in the survey, and erects thereon a messuage for the habitation of a family, and resides thereon for the space of five years next following the first settlement of the same. No patent to issue unless such actual settlement and improvement.

JOHN ANDREWS, Commissioner.

Warren, March 17, 1801.

CLOVER SEED.

QUANTITY of the best fresh CLOVER SEED, for sale, wholesale and retail, by

JOHN HAMSHER.

Pittsburgh, March 27, 1801.

TO BE LET,

A Small but convenient two Story Brick House and Kitchen, now in the tenure of the Rev. Mr. Steel, and opposite the Pittsburgh Academy. There is also a well improved Garden belonging to the house. For terms apply to

JAMES B. CLOW.

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1801

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the 22d instant, an apprentice to the Hatting business, named JOHN TITTERINGTON, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a dark complexion, between 18 and 19 years of age, very lusty, black hair, cut short, down look, much addicted to swearing and many other vices, grey eyes, chews tobacco and smoaks segars, and is remarkable fond of strong liquor; had on when he absconded a dark grey round about jacket, light grey coating overalls, a rorum hat, and took with him a nankeen round about jacket and overalls, and a buff coloured waistcoat. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and securing him in any jail in the United States.

THOMAS & SAMUEL MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, March 27, 1801.

All persons indebted to the estate

of JAMES ROSS, late of Moon township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those who have demands against said estate are requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN WAY, Administrator.

March 26, 1801.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber living in the town of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, the 27th day of February last, a red, dish brown coloured horse COLT, between 13 and 14 hands high, 3 years old next May, branded on the left buttock G L P, long tail dockt, mane hanging on both sides the neck, not shod. Whoever takes up said Colt and delivers it to the subscriber in the town aforesaid, shall receive the above reward, and for every mile bringing the same home one shilling: The brand cannot easily be seen owing to the long hair.

GEORGE LICHTEBERGER.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1801.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the subscriber living in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Sunday night the 22d instant, a Mulatto Slave, called* PATRICK M'GUIRE, *he is about 23 years of age, about 6 feet high, stout made, squints, which is very perceivable to strangers, and has the curly negro wool on his head, and has remarable large feet—has a scar just below his neck, occasioned by a burn, is fond of liquor, and when drunk very talkative, had on a blanket coat with a blue cape, two jackets without sleeves, one of them scarlet cassimer, the other grey coating, a pair of velvet trowsers, tow shirt, half boots and wool hat. This fellow was a very faithful and industrious slave until I brought him to Pittsburgh, but receiving evil counsel, and being induced to believe that he was a free man, he turned out to be very worthless. I will give the above reward for apprehending and securing him in any jail in Pennsylvania, so that I may get him again, or THIRTY DOLLARS, and reasonable charges if taken out of the state, and delivered to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

March 21, 1801.

LOST,

ON the 20th day of March, on the road leading from Beaver Town to Pittsburgh, between Esquire Scott's tavern and Ephraim Jones's Ferry, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, it has no name marked in it, but has in it a letter directed to Mr William Steel, merchant, Pittsburgh, and several bills which can be of no use to any person but the owner. Whoever finds said Pocket Book and returns it to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

WILLIAM CECIL, jun.

Pittsburgh, March 21, 1801.

We, the under named subscribers,

being chosen by Andrew Cook and William M'Laughlin, to settle a controversy, and finally to determine a case between them, respecting the character of said Cook being defamed in some degree by said M'Laughlin, in matters of importance but having no grounds or foundation to support the charge on, we find said Cook is unblameable, and from every circumstance we vouch him clear of the same.

Thomas M'Coy,	*John Gillespy,*
Hugh Murren,	*Samuel Barron,*
John Welsse,	*Robert Reed.*

Allegheny County, ss.

In the Court of Common Pleas of said county, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 28th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

UPON the petition of James Davis for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors made, the Court do appoint the 29th day of April next, at the adjourned Court then here to be held, for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditors, and do direct that the same be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette of Friday next, and be continued twice.

By the Court,

T. BATES, Prothonotary.

BLANKS.

Justices Summonses, Executions, &c. for sale at this Printing Office.

French Revolution.

PROPOALS,

By JAMES MAGEE, Printer,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A CONCISE HISTORY

OF THE

FRENCH REVOLUTION,

In a series of Letters,

By HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS,

With an INTRODUCTION.

The whole brought down to the present time.

*** In this Volume will be found a correct History of the French Revolution from its commencement to the present time—describing its progress down to the death of the King, the reign of Robespierre—sketches of the War—of *Buonaparte's* campaigns in Italy and Egypt, and of the recent change in the internal policy of that country.

TERMS.

It shall be printed on a good type and good paper; and elegantly bound and lettered.

The price to subscribers will be *One Dollar* and *Twenty five Cents*, to non-subscribers the price will be considerably increased.

A list of the subscribers names will be annexed to the work, which will be put to press as soon as sufficient encouragement is given

Chambersburgh, February 12, 1801.

☞ This work will be issued from the Office of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY, Chambersburgh

Subscriptions are received at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiskey,

ALSO,

Soap, Candles and Vinegar.

Apply to

OLIVER ORMSBY.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just received and are now opening a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable for the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on very reduced price for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

They still continue to keep, as usual, an elegant assortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

Pittsburgh, December 29, 1800.

A quantity of

BARR IRON & CASTINGS,

For Sale

A. & J. BARKER.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 23, 1801.

CHEAP GOODS

ARE just opening by the subscribers at their NEW STORE in Pittsburgh, corner of Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied by Messrs. Prather and Smiley, consisting of a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of a superior quality, suitable to any season, which they are determined to sell on very low terms for Cash, Peltry, Furrs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

Pittsburgh, November 20, 1800.

FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 3293 and 3294, situate on the corners of Front, Second and German streets in the Town of Erie, extending on German street 330 feet, on Front street 82 feet and an half, and on Second street 82 feet and an half. On Lot No. 3294 is a brick messuage 32 by 18 feet, two stories high, with two good rooms on the first and two on the second floor, with fire places in each room, and an excellent cellar—also, a log kitchen 24 by 18 feet. The situation of those Lots is equal, if not superior, to any in the Town. The terms are easy, and will be made known by Messrs. DENNY and BEELEN, merchants, in Pittsburgh, or the subscriber in Erie.

W. G. SYDNOR.

Erie, February 23, 1801. 2m

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY Negro Woman—can cook, wash and do all kind of house work expertly.—Although a slave for life, she will be sold for nine or ten years only. The price (to prevent trouble) is 200 dollars cash—she is 26 or 27 years old. Enquire at the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. March 6, 1801.

A COOPER,

WHO will engage to work for Twelve Months, will have Tools furnished him, and will meet with encouragement, by applying at this Office.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing [illegible] on the waters of Pine creek, [illegible]ship, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittsburgh. There fifteen acres cleared and a dwelling house on the Tract, and a seat superior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNN.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1800.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his House in Liberty Street, near the Market House,

MAKES and sells all kinds of Ladies skin and Plush Saddles, Gentlemens Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Saddlery of all descriptions, Saddle bags, Portmanteaus, Valeces, Travelling Canteens, Holsters, Light Caps, Fire Buckets, and every thing in the Saddlery line done in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He also makes Mattrasses of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1801.

FOR SALE.

SIX *Hundred Acres of first-rate LAND, adjoining the State Reserve, on Mill creek, three miles from the Town of Erie, and half a mile from the road leading from Erie to Waterford. There is on said place a good Log Dwelling House and Barn, 40 acres cleared and under good fence, nine acres of meadow made, with other valuable improvements, and a good mill seat on said creek. For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber on the premises.*

THOMAS P. MILLER.

March 13, 1801.

RAINBOW,

WILL cover Mares this season at the House of the subscriber, Innkeeper, at Franklin, from the 13th of April until the 1st of July, at the low rate of Three Dollars and One Bushel of Oats the Season, One Dollar and an Half the Single Leap and One Bushel of Oats, and Six Dollars and One Bushel of Oats for Insurance. The money for the Season to be paid the first of October next; for Insurance, when it is known the Mare is with colt; for the Single Leap, at the covering, when the Oats is to be brought.

RAINBOW is a beautiful dark Chesnut Sorrel, 4 years old this spring, upwards of 15 hands an half high, has a beautiful star in his forehead, and his hind feet white, he was got by Old Soldier, imported from England, his dam also was out of an imported horse. His form and carriage is by good judges allowed to be excellent, and he is well calculated for either saddle or draft. A further detail of his pedigree is thought unnecessary, as his appearance will recommend him.

SAMUEL RAY.

March 16, 1801.

Six Dollars Reward.

MADE *his escape from the subscriber, on Saturday the 14th instant, after being taken on a legal process, a certain* JONATHAN JONES, *of Fayette township, Allegheny county—he is about 18 or 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, had on when he made his escape a grey cloth jacket and trowsers, and white cloth under jacket. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and deliver said Jones to the subscriber, or secure him in the jail of Allegheny county, together with reasonable charges.*

WILLIAM FRENCH, Constable of Fayette township.

March 16, 1801.

Franklin Town and Out Lots

FOR SALE.

AGREEABLY *to an act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for selling the several Reserved Tracts of Land adjoining the Towns of Erie, Franklin, Warren, and Waterford, and for other purposes therein mentioned," Books will be opened at my office in Franklin, on the 14th day of March next, for the Sale of the Town and Out Lots of said Town, on the following terms—One third part of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, when the entry of the sale is made, one third part to the Receiver General of the Land Office within twelve months from the day of sale, and the remaining third part within eighteen months from the day of sale, for the performance of which the purchasers respectively shall at the time of sale give bond for the payment of the said instalments, to the Commissioner, and at the expiration of eighteen months patents will issue to the purchasers provided the purchase money is paid agreeably to the terms of sale.*

GEORGE FOWLER, Commissioner.

Franklin, February 10, 1801.

Mills for Sale,

TWO Hundred and Thirty Nine Acres of Land with a Grist Mill and Saw Mill, situated on Streets run, on the south side of the Monongahala river and six miles above Pittsburgh—The Grist Mill is in good order, has two works partly new, and being in the midst of an excellent wheat country commands a very extensive custom. In dry seasons the stream of water is more constant than any other in the western country—This property is valuable on account of its convenient [illegible] to market being distant but half a mile from the river and the road level. There are about twelve acres of Meadow and a young bearing Orchard. The Dwelling House, and Out Houses and fences are in tolerable repair, and the land well timbered.—Flour and Whiskey will be taken in part payment, and a reasonable credit given for the same.

EBENEZER DENNY.

Pittsburgh, February 20, 1801.